



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
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WEDNESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 25, 1873.

If the war had not taught us that this country is one and indivisible, and if we were still inimical to the federal government, and were, consequently, disposed to look favorably upon any measure that would tend to disorganize it and injure its people, we should consider the greenback movement a legitimate means of gratifying our animosity against a government from which we hoped to be relieved, and should do all in our power to assist it. But as sad experience has made us feel, and know, that we are not only a Virginian, but an American, and therefore subject alike to the honor and welfare, or infamy and injury, that may attach to the whole country, we are as much in favor of paying the nation's just debts, sustaining the credit and good name of the government, and preventing such disastrous consequences to its people as the ideas of the greenbackers, if carried to their legitimate conclusion, must necessarily produce, as any citizen of the North can possibly be; and, if a large majority of the people of the South are not of our way of thinking, it is because they have been blinded and led astray by those who were incompetent to teach, or who have deliberately, and from selfish motives, deceived them. We say incompetent to teach; and that there are many such teachers all about. Their intentions are good, and they really believe that the nostrums they recommend will be effectual; but with the experience of France and of the Confederate States before them, how they can hold to a belief in an inflated and irredeemable currency is hard to understand. Tinkering with, or radically changing, the money of the country will not revive business or improve the material condition of the people, nor will any legislation produce these results; but hard work at anything that can be done, even if that work, be less remunerative than formerly, and the closest economy, will, and, as the majority of the people are not yet ripe for anarchy, the sooner these facts become realized the better it will be for everybody.

As the time for the opening of the fair draws near, it becomes more and more certain that the first annual exhibition of the Alexandria and Fairfax Agricultural and Industrial Association will be a decided success. Every possible means that could conduce to that end, that was available, has been called into requisition by the managers, and that their exertions have been effectual is proved by the fact that exhibitors have been in haste to secure space, and that every available inch within the main building has been taken already. In addition to the usual attractions of similar exhibitions there will be trials of speed and a tournament, that will be sufficient of themselves to draw a large number of visitors. Every arrangement and preparation that will tend to secure the comfort and convenience of the visitors on the grounds has been made, while the means of going to and coming from the fair have been put within the easy reach of every one.

General Grant is like General Butler in one respect—he is no fool, and one of his sensible remarks was to the effect that the democrats, whenever success was almost within their grasp, would invariably do something to put it beyond their reach. The seventeen years of radical misrule, overthrown by the rape of the presidency, had so disgusted the people of the country with the republican party that every condition was favorable to a sweeping democratic victory at the next presidential election. We don't think the possibility of such a victory has, so far, been endangered, but its probability has certainly been lessened by the eagerness with which many of the leaders of the democracy, and hosts of their followers, have adopted the greenback folly.

The Ohio authorities, in the case of a requisition from the Governor of Pennsylvania for a fugitive from justice, have just decided that they have no right to inquire into the guilt or innocence of the accused, but only to determine the legality of the process, and whether he is in truth the party described. A similar decision would be rendered in every state of the Union but Massachusetts, and probably even there if the fugitive were not a South Carolina carpet bagger, and the exception is not creditable to the old Bay State. If General Butler be elected Governor he will be a fit successor to Governor Rice.

It appears that Secretary Seward, instead of buying an unavailable ice manufactory when he purchased Alaska, really added another El Dorado to his country's possessions. According to the latest intelligence valuable gold mines have been discovered near Sitka, and are being worked; the seal fisheries are thriving, the fur trade is profitable, salmon packing establishments are in successful operation, and the natives are peaceable. The opportunities for making fortunes there are frequent and favorable, and those who don't take advantage of them have only themselves to blame.

While some of the democrats of other States are surrendering their principles to what they believe is the popular idea, greenbackism, those of Nevada, as was stated in yesterday's Gazette, have boldly proclaimed their adherence to the doctrine of their fathers—to money that will buy as much meat and bread next year as it will now, and that will be as valuable in Dublin or Berlin as it is here; and that will not be valueless out of this country, and, in it, fluctuate as corrupt congressmen may vary the running hours of the presses upon which it is printed.

The National Republican, the Washington organ of the anti-Hayes, stalwart, bloody shirt and last ditch radicals, has been for some time past publishing anonymous communications intended and calculated to create a sentiment in the North opposed to immigration into Virginia, and says that it is its deliberate purpose to encourage that sentiment and foster its growth. If all the people of the North were as implacable enemies of the South as the Republican is, we should do all in our power to succor its efforts to keep them away from Virginia; but as not only those who have settled in this State, but those who have passed through Virginia on their way farther South, seem to be well disposed, honest, industrious people, the very sort to make good citizens, we shall continue to urge an increased immigration, and to maintain that the advantages offered by Virginia to northern settlers are unequalled by those of any other section of country, and shall confidently rely upon the immigrants to correct, over their own names, the intentionally incorrect statements of the Republican's anonymous correspondents. The disparagement, abuse and vilification of whole States and sections of country afford evidences of a degree of maliciousness of which the class of radicals to which the Republican belongs, and only a few even of them, are possessed. There are thousands of northern settlers in this State, and there is not one of them, no matter in what section of the State he may have fixed upon as his home, to whom we would hesitate to refer with confidence to sustain our assertion that a settler from the North is treated in Virginia with as much kindness and consideration as would be accorded him anywhere else.

The democrats of Milwaukee, like brave men, have refused to lower their flag at the demands of the greenbackers, but have stood by the sound and time honored principles of their party, and have nominated a man for Congress who is in favor of the poor man's money, gold and silver.

Court of Appeals.

Armentrout's executor et al. vs. Gibbons et al.; opinion affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Rockingham.
Martin's executor et al. vs. Lewis's executor et al.; opinion reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of Albemarle.
Long and al. vs. the Hagerstown Implement Manufacturing Company; opinion reversing the decree of the Circuit Court of Rockingham.
E. M. Gibbons vs. John Ritter and al.; opinion modifying and affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Frederick.
Mary E. Campbell vs. Bowles's administrator, et al.; opinion affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Frederick.

Kerr's executor vs. Kuriz; opinion affirming the decree of the Circuit Court of Frederick. The plaintiffs moved the court to set aside the judgment, and grant a re-hearing; motion docketed.
Hartman and al. vs. the Insurance Company of the Valley of Virginia and al.; argued and submitted.
Conrad's executor vs. Johnston and al.; from the Circuit Court of Clarke county; submitted.

Semer vs. Semer's adm'r. et al.; from the Circuit Court of Frederick county; argued and submitted.
Gibbons and al. vs. Richardson's executor et al.; from the Circuit Court of Frederick county; submitted.
Bibb vs. the Commonwealth for bond, from Louisa county; petition for writ of error refused.

Hartman vs. Franklin and al.; from Bland county; appeal refused.
Andrew's executor vs. Dickerson; from Henrico county; appeal refused.
Orris and al. vs. Riley's executor; from the Circuit Court of Frederick county; argued and submitted.

Bank of the Valley in Virginia vs. James Marshall, from the Circuit Court of Frederick county; continued till next term.

Virginia News.

Captain John S. Wise bagged seventeen dozen sera in the marshes near Richmond Monday afternoon.

Captain Candor Patterson, of Buckingham county, is the greenback candidate for Congress in the sixth district.

The greenbackers of the third district have nominated Colonel W. W. Newman, of Hanover county, in opposition to General J. E. Johnston.

A party of forty or fifty northern capitalists have arrived at Richmond, Va., with a view to looking out for investments along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad.

Mason Mathews, one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Lewisburg, West Virginia, formerly a member of the Virginia legislature, and the father of Governor Mathews, of West Virginia, died suddenly on Monday, the 16th instant, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

Secretary Thompson.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—A special from Terra Haute, Ind., says: Secretary Thompson spoke here last night to a large and enthusiastic audience, probably numbering five thousand people. The speech was devoted to a defense of hard money, national banks, and the republican party. He was frequently cheered.

Coal Sale.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Fifty thousand tons of Scranton coal were sold at auction to day by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western railroad company. The following are the prices received: Grate, \$3.55@3.57; egg, \$3.53@3.55; stove, \$1.07@1.09; chestnut, \$3.52.

Fatal Affray.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—Martin Harlow and Robert Richardson, two farm hands, living in Madison county, Ky., had an altercation yesterday about some trivial matter, during which Harlow was pierced with a pitchfork, which resulted in his death.

Grant.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—A special from Paris says that S. H. Byers, the American consul at Zurich, gave a dinner to General Grant at that city on Monday night. Many distinguished Swiss citizens were present. General Grant leaves for Paris to-day.

Personal.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25.—A Yuma, Arizona, dispatch says General Sherman and Colonel McCook, U. S. A., arrived to-day, en route to San Francisco.

Resumed Business.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 25.—B. M. Bishop & Co resumed business this morning, having arranged affairs with their creditors so as to enable them to do so.

Bankrupt.

NEW YORK, Sept. 25.—Charles Devlin, the well known contractor, has been declared a voluntary bankrupt. His liabilities are about \$250,000.

Relief.

PARIS, Sept. 25.—The subscriptions here for the yellow fever sufferers in the U. S. have reached \$12,000.

Foreign News.

A Calcutta dispatch states that orders have been issued to concentrate troops toward the frontier, with a view to early operations if necessary. It is semi-officially announced that the Ameer of Cabul has allowed three letters from the Viceroy of India to remain unanswered.

A Bombay dispatch says no attempt will be made to induce the Ameer to receive the British envoy. The mission has already broken up. General Sir Neville Chamberlain has left for Madras.

Eight thousand men will start in a few days to strengthen the force at Quetta. It is considered certain that a move will be made thence on Candahar, which would cut the communications between Cabul and Herat. Simultaneously with this movement 6,000 men will go to Kabul, and, it is believed, will enter Afghanistan by the Korum Valley, while a third column will traverse the Khyber Pass. It is estimated that there will be plenty of time for these operations before snow falls.

A dispatch from Simla confirms most of the details regarding the concentration of troops mentioned in the Standard's telegrams. It reports that the Korum Valley people are friendly and peaceable. By this route a force might advance within seventy miles of Cabul. The Khyber Pass will be avoided. It is not intended to attack Cabul. The probable effect of the demonstration will be to show the helplessness of the Ameer and to conciliate the frontier tribes by friendly treatment.

A dispatch from Simla reports that the commissioner at Peshawar is negotiating, with hopes of success, to detach the inhabitants of the Khyber Pass from the Ameer of Cabul. The Austrians occupied Boghaz, without opposition. It is learned that the insurgents, after the battle at Sankovics, fled, partly stricken, to Visegrad and Goradec.

A force of Albanians is marching from Novi Bazar to join the insurgents at Bosnia.

Five hundred Italian volunteers have approached the Austrian frontier.

The German Parliamentary committee has adopted an amendment proposed by Herr Stauffenberg to the anti socialist bill, authorizing the police authorities of the provincial districts to forbid the sale of printed matter circulated in the interior.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius is increasing. The base of the new cone is now covered with lava, which is streaming down the sides of the mountain.

A serious strike has occurred against a reduction of wages in the factories of colored cotton at Radcliffe, Pilkington and Unsworth, England. Three thousand looms are idle.

It is stated that the Pope has again written to the Emperor William congratulating him on his restoration to health, and wishing him a long and happy life, but no mention is made in the letter of the pending negotiations.

The Mexican Congress opened on the 16th. President Diaz sent in his message, which reviews the American question. He claims that the Mexican government has performed its duties toward the United States in good faith and to the extent of its power; and, further, that Mexico desires to cultivate peace with all nations, especially with the United States. It is determined at the same time to maintain its independence and honor. The President also says the Senate has authorized the executive to treat with the American government for mutual military cooperation on the Rio Grande, but asked as a condition to such an operation that the order given General Olm should be countermanded. The United States refused to revoke the order, and the Mexican government agreed to nothing.

The volcano of Cotopaxi, in Ecuador, is in a state of eruption, throwing up immense clouds of smoke and ashes, which can be seen from Guayaquil. No loss of life or damage to property has occurred.

The revolutionists in Santo Domingo have been successful. President Gonzalez capitulated, and has left for Caracas. A provisional government was formed, and the Electoral College summoned for the election of a new President. General Luperon is the most popular candidate. A large trade has sprung up between St. Thomas and Cuba.

LATER.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—Mr. John Penn, F. R. S., the eminent mechanical engineer, is dead. Lord Cairns, Lord High Chancellor, is to-day gazetted Earl Cairns and Viscount Garmichael.

A dispatch to the Reuters Telegram Co. from Simla confirms the report of the concentration of troops on the Afghan frontier, and of the dissolution of the British mission, and of the departure of General Sir Neville Chamberlain for Madras.

The dispatch also says: Ghulam Hassan Khan, who went to Calcutta with the Viceroy's Khair, has been recalled. The force under Gen. Roberts has been dispatched to Korum Valley. A column, numbering 6,000 men, has been ordered to assemble at Madras.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 25.—It is considered certain that the Austro-Turkish convention is in a fair way for a speedy signature, both powers being anxious for the solution of the present difficulties.

It is reported that the Porte has determined to send a sufficient number of troops to subdue the Albanians and permit the execution of that part of the treaty of Berlin relating to Montenegro.

BERLIN, Sept. 25.—After the strictest investigation into the Huelde and Nobeling cases no trace of a conspiracy could be discovered.

VIENNA, Sept. 25.—The Hungarian radicals are organizing a mass meeting to take place at Pesth on Sunday next, to protest against the occupation of Bosnia. Deputies Italy and Simonyi lead the movement. The resolutions to be submitted will declare that the occupation of Bosnia will be fatal to the Hungarian nation; protest against the sacrifice of the Hungarian blood and money against their wishes; demand the withdrawal of the troops from Bosnia, and declare an intention to organize a movement to petition the Hungarian Diet for the impeachment of the Tisza Cabinet.

LONDON, Sept. 25.—The Daily Telegraph's Vienna correspondent remarks that the recent elections in Hungary gave the government a large majority. Therefore, he says, it may be supposed to faithfully represent the opinion of a great mass of the people. The agitation is a party manoeuvre of a small, but turbulent minority.

PRAGUE, Sept. 25.—The dophties belonging to the old Czech party, who, for the past ten years, have abstained from participation in the proceedings of the Bohemian Diet, yesterday took their seats, and made a declaration that, while adhering to their former protests, they are willing to make an effort to sustain their ends by conciliatory methods.

MANCHESTER, Sept. 25.—A special dispatch to the Guardian, from London, says: "It is reported in political quarters that Lord Cranbrook has been summoned from Baltimore, and Lord Salisbury, from Dieppe, to meet Lord Beaconsfield and decide on the response to be given to the request of the Indian government for permission to send an ultimatum to Sher Ali. Lord Beaconsfield was in town all day yesterday engaged in active correspondence."

VIENNA, Sept. 25.—The Press to-day announced that the Austrians have occupied Zwornik, having met with no resistance. This virtually compels the pacification of Bosnia.

We are indebted to the Shenandoah Valley Agricultural Society for an invitation to attend their ninth annual fair at Winchester, commencing October 15.

The universal testimony of all mothers, who have used Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the best medicine for children teething or suffering with Diarrhoea or Summer Complaint.

Yellow Fever.

NEW ORLEANS, September 25.—There were reported yesterday 58 deaths and 139 new cases. The total number of cases to date is 8,111, and the total number of deaths 2,572.

It was officially announced at the office of the Board of Health yesterday morning that Dr. Kibbe died at the Hotel Dieu at eleven o'clock Monday night. Dr. Morley, a yellow fever specialist, is said to be quite low with fever. Reports indicated that the fever continues spreading in the direction of Carrollton, and in the rear of the third district. The deaths include nineteen under seven years. Among the new cases are H. C. Miller and Thomas J. Rogers, telegraph operators. Mrs. Barcos is improving. Her sixteen year old son is in his fourth relapse, and is not expected to live through the day. Two more of Barcos' children have the fever, Richard Nugent, Leonard P. Lambert, G. T. Roth and Samuel Nathan are also dead.

From noon to 6 p. m. 15 deaths were reported, and 131 cases, of which 55 date prior to the 21st. The fever is spreading through the country. In addition to the places heretofore reported, it has appeared at Kibbe's plantation, on Bayou Teche, Terrebonne Parish, St. Bernard parish, and Stafford's Landing, Calumet parish.

Among the dead to-day is Dr. George W. Kibbe, of New York, the inventor of the fever test. An evening paper says his attending physician, Dr. Choppin, reported last evening, from the Hotel Dieu, that his patient was improving. It seems, however, that Dr. Kibbe's temperature rose again to ninety-eight degrees by six o'clock yesterday evening, and from that time it was almost an impossibility to take his temperature as he would not allow the thermometer to be placed in his mouth. Thereafter to the time of his death the temperature rose, and when last taken registered 101 degrees. Attempts were made to administer stimulants, but the patient's stomach would not retain them and he finally, in a state of utter prostration, died. The case is a lamentable one. The doctor came here on a mission of mercy, having full faith in his fever test and hydrophobic treatment. They have been tested; and though successful in other instances they failed in his own case, and he is now numbered with the host that have fallen before the tramp of the epidemic. His memory will long be cherished among those on whose behalf he risked his life and died.

GREENVILLE, Sept. 25.—Dr. Samuel Walker is sick. Over 300 cases to date and 210 deaths. No decrease. Fever spreading in the country. The Mayor and Marshal are dead. Very few are left. Great trouble is experienced in burying the dead.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 25.—At Baton Rouge, La., 134 cases, 25 deaths, 38 under treatment, and 71 discharged at Morgan City.

The fever is increasing. Two new cases and one death, William Brook, a railroad man, at Water Valley.

CHATTANOOGA, Sept. 25.—There have been four deaths and three new cases of yellow fever during the past twenty-four hours. The Board of Health advises those who can to leave the city, as the disease is assuming a worse type.

VIKESBURG, Sept. 25.—The weather is clear and warm, with the thermometer at 93°. Many relapses have been reported. The weather seems to have a bad effect on the convalescents. Only three deaths, the smallest number in several weeks. Number of new cases unknown. It is thought President Rockwood, of Howards, will not survive to night. Telegrams report 210 deaths in Greenville, Miss., up to date. New cases are not so numerous, for want of material.

A dispatch has been received from Milan, Tenn., reporting a stampede at Milan on account of two deaths yesterday and to-day. Dr. Boyd and wife and servant are also down, supposed with yellow fever. Business of all kinds is suspended generally.

Twenty-three new cases of yellow fever and one death have been reported for the past twenty-four hours at Canton.

There have been three deaths at Terry in the past twenty-four hours. At Oskia there are eighty cases to date and eight deaths. Many are convalescing.

LATER.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Doctor N. A. Lindley who arrived here on Sunday from Memphis, yesterday personally reported to the health authorities, at quarantine, that he was suffering from yellow fever. Dr. Vanderpool examined the patient and concluded that it was yellow fever in its incipient stage.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 24.—Bob Brittain, ex-Councilman from the Fourth ward, Henry Tazzi, well known barber, and John Kaja, captain of the first company No. 2, were stricken with yellow fever to-day.

Dr. R. H. Maury, partner of R. W. Mitchell, medical director of the Howard Association, is down with the fever at Gil's Station, twenty miles east of this city. The condition of Charles G. Fisher, chairman of the Citizens' Relief Committee, is considered critical, as is also that of G. D. Landrum.

Twenty-three physicians of the Howard Medical Corps report 119 new cases.

HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS., Sept. 24.—Twenty new cases and the following deaths are reported for the twenty four hours, ending at 3 p. m. to-day:—

Pleasant Henderson, Dennis Jeffries, K. Falcener, D. Allen, Nancy Allen, James Nabel, Wm. Glassey, J. W. Fennell, M. D., Willie Castello and Amelia Maughan. At the earnest solicitation of the relief committee Dr. A. R. Goodier, of New Orleans, has consented to go to Grand Junction to-morrow. There is great suffering there and a train bearing doctors and nurses from New Orleans is off the track below here.

MILAN, TENN., Sept. 25.—Milan was excited this morning in consequence of the death of Dr. J. G. Boyd and his wife. Mrs. Boyd was taken down last Thursday and died on Monday. Dr. Boyd was taken down last Friday and died on Sunday. A negro cook was stricken on Monday morning. A general strike of whites and blacks to the country occurred to-day. Business is entirely suspended. A Howard Association is to be organized at noon.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 25.—Death continues to hold its own with fearful tenacity. From noon yesterday up to noon to-day forty-five deaths have occurred, of which twenty-five were reported this morning. The weather grows warmer and will cause a further spreading of the disease.

The only cheering signs noticed are the daily increasing number of convalescents who are seen on the streets. Among the deaths reported since last night are Dr. Robert Burshaw, a volunteer physician from Columbus, O., and John Meath, a fireman.

James Collins, at the State Female College, Wm. B. Goodlet, Robt. Britton and S. Schilling, Crab Tree, Belcher, City Register, died Monday night at Tusculum, Ala.

Among those stricken to-day are Rev. Dr. White, rector of Calvary Church, Mrs. A. Hitzfeld, Panny Prescott, niece of S. F. Prescott, a prominent Odd Fellow. The wife of Rev. W. E. Boggs, pastor of Second Presbyterian Church and an active Howard, and V. W. Redford, of B. J. Semmes & Co. A. D. Langstaff has so far recovered as to be able to again direct the movements of the Howard Association of which he is president.

PUBLIC SCHOOL FUNDS.—The Governor will, it is expected, have an interview with our bankers to-morrow with a view of negotiating a loan of \$200,000, the money to be turned over to the public school fund, to which the State Treasury is largely indebted. Nearly every cent of it, it is obtained, will be required to pay up the arrears due the teachers of the State for last year. No appropriation of school funds has been made since last December.—Richmond Dispatch of yesterday.

From the Buckeye State.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]
NEVADA, O., Sept. 23, 1873.—Since locating here I have been in several counties of this magnificent State, and some of the larger towns, as Bueyrus, in Crawford, Ada, in Hardin county, and others along the R. F. N. W. & C. R. R., and, while somewhat familiar with the New England, Middle and Western States, I am satisfied that Ohio is superior to many and second to none in possessing the essentials of a perfect State, and its presiding genius can proudly point to its bold, unambiguous motto, "Imperium in Imperio," as the true index of its character. A description of one of its towns describes all of that grade, and so with its cities, villages and hamlets; and by studying them one learns that the talismanic agents which have metamorphosed this portion of the great Northwest into granaries, workshops and schools are equality, industry and progress. About this time the whole State seems to be engaged in holding soldiers' reunions. We had one here last week and it was well called a grand reunion. Our town was gaily decorated with flags, banners, garlands, letters and wreaths, there being over a thousand flags rustling in the bright sunlight of a God given day. The morning trains from the East and West brought in thousands of strangers to participate in the glittering pageant of the day—the majority of whom were old soldiers and their families. After the soldiers had registered they were welcomed by the Nevadites through one of their pastors, Rev. McCulloch, and a response was made by Col. W. C. Lemert, and then the procession was formed for the march to the grove. As the regiments, viz: fourteen of fifteen of the Ohio Volunteers, National Guards and others, filed along with their shot worn relics of dark days, and the music of their bands, the excitement became intense. Everywhere could be seen the saddening names of Chickamauga, Gettysburg, Antietam, and the familiar ones of Winchester, Berryville, Floyd Mountain upon the badges. Our town barber "Alek," a sensible fellow and general favorite, created infinite amusement by a banner of his own upon which was written, "7th U. S. Colored Troops," which was set off by our eloquent postmaster, Cowine De Jean, having upon his badge, "7th U. S. V. L. Co. B. High Private Rear Rank." The day was gorgeous and the town lively unto exhilaration, and the curb stone merchants and bazaar Arabs were raking in the shekels. One peanut vender had over his establishment, "God helps them who help themselves," "But God helps him who helps himself." Reaching the grove, an elegant site upon the broken shore about half a mile from Nevada, the exercises there began by making a general attack upon several miles of grub breasted, which were gallantly carried, and the enemy (to dispeetees) was soon nearly cut to pieces and annihilated—would have been wholly so but for his countless numbers—and then followed speeches and songs, the orator of the day, Gen. W. H. Gibson, keeping the vast crowd spellbound with his inimitable eloquence, war recollections, anecdotes, &c. The songs were, "The Star Spangled Banner," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," "Marching through Georgia," and other similar bellum tunes, and the entire audience joined in the choruses. At night a grand ball was held in the town, and, as everyone went, I followed suit, and found the Buckeye woman as bewitching in the mazes of Strauss as any in the world. In the vast crowd of people in the town during the entire day there was not half a dozen intoxicated men, and the utmost good conduct prevailed. The approaching election here in October is anxiously watched by the politicians, and both of the old political parties await with bated breath the result. The greenback have threatened to play havoc with their states, and seems to be affecting the Buckeye citizens as a pestilence. In this congressional district there are thousands of greenbackers, and they are increasing rapidly in spite of the desperate efforts of Thurman, Garfield, Ewing, West, and others to keep the old lines intact. Ben. Butler, the man designated by a western paper as the cock-eyed son of destiny, represents the new idea that is to sweep this country. O tempora! O mores.

The farmers are busy getting their wheat into the ground, and they are as systematic in their farming as one could desire. Cider will soon flow through the land, and a delicious drink it is. Apple butter is made here equal to that which graces the tables of your Loudon farmers. The Buckeye people believe in plenty to eat, and no two meal per diem system can be found here to torture humanity. Three good square meals, and a bite between meals, if desired, I believe, has no little to do with the solidity of Ohio and its citizens.

ANTIOCHUS.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 21.—The following letter has been addressed by Governor Hampton to Governor Rice, in response to that recently received from him:

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER.
COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 21.

SIR:—Owing to my unavoidable absence your letter referring to surrender Miram K. Kimpton, a fugitive from justice arrested in Massachusetts, for whose delivery upon indictment regularly found against him here for a crime committed in this State, to Governor South Carolina, made demand upon you as Governor of Massachusetts, in accordance with the Constitution of the United States and the act of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, he remained unsatisfied. I regret that the Chief Executive of the great State of Massachusetts should have committed so flagrant a violation of the supreme law of the land—a violation irreparable in its nature, as the State suffering thereby has no possibility of redress. Had you confined yourself to giving a simple refusal to surrender the fugitive I should make no further comment upon your letter, as the disregard by the executive authority of one State concerns the whole people of the United States; but, inasmuch as you have seen fit to base your action on the ground that, in your judgment, the object in procuring the indictment against Patterson, Parker and Kimpton does not appear to be for the purpose of trying Kimpton for the crime charged against him, but for a different purpose, it is my duty, as the Governor of South Carolina, to add that your statement is entirely unwarranted, and to repel the unworthy imputation, as I do, with indignant scorn. I am your obedient servant,

WADE HAMPTON, Governor.

Gubernatorial Controversies.

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WADE HAMPTON, Governor.

When the case was called the stipulation was read, which the court held to be in compliance of court and ordered the clerk to enter a fine of \$50 each against Messrs. Tilden, Totten, Dent and Cole, and \$100 each against John Kent and W. J. Twining, the District Commissioners.

Mr. Francis Miller said that his name was not on the paper for the reason that he was not in the city.

Mr. Kille said Mr. Miller was apologizing for his name not being on the paper.

The Court—Enter a fine against Mr. Miller for contempt.

Mr. Middle and Mr. Miller then left the court room. There was a crowd and some difficulty in getting out, and the court was understood to say, "Make way, gentlemen, let the pall bearers pass."

The case was then proceeded with, and a number of details of the controversy were read. The court had succeeded in bringing the case to a trial in spite of the opposition of the counsel. This took away almost all the interest which had been excited, and the crowd in the court room soon thinned out. The trial continued until 4:20 p. m.

CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA.—Take a handful of elder root, a handful of dog-wood root, and a handful of the bark of persimmon root; put a pint of vinegar down to half a pint, then add a very little water, a small lump of alum and a little honey. Let the patient use this frequently as a gargle.

The above appeared in the White some years ago, and was said to have been furnished by an old gentleman from Charlottesville, Va., who stated that he had often known it to be used in cases of diphtheria, and never without effecting a cure.—Richmond Whig.

BUSINESS DILEMMA.—There is an ice cream peddler who drives a wagon on B street, and whenever he blows his horn half a dozen people rush out with a big bowl to find